

Feb 2, 1536

The Argentine city of Buenos  
Aires was founded by Pedro  
de Mendoza of Spain.

1536

Act of Union joins England & Wales.

Since the accession of Henry VII (7) in 1485, Wales had been governed by England as a dependent territory, with no voice in its own affairs. Two acts of the English Parliament (passed in 1536, & 1543), changed the relationship and brought the 2 countries into union, the prelude to the long course of centralization of English rule in London, to run throughout the British Isles. The new Tudor monarchy wanted to be rid of

local differences and feudal privileges  
in the present of administrators conformity.  
Henry VIII (8) also wanted to extend his religious  
reformation to Wales and secure his western  
flank against the foreign invasion  
which religious change might provoke.

1536

1543

By the complementary acts of 1536 & 1543 the centuries-long struggle between the English Crown and the Welsh marcher lords was brought to a close. The English system of land tenure was introduced into Wales; English common law was extended to Wales; the Welsh shires were empowered to elect justices of the peace; and each Welsh shire had

borough was to send representatives  
to the Westminster Parliament. One  
unintended long term consequence of the  
acts was to deal a blow to the Welsh  
language; all legal proceedings were  
henceforth to be conducted in English.

1536

John of Leyden, the Dutch Anabaptist, who had established theocratic rule at Münster in 1534, executed there with leading followers; had offended more by advocating Communism and polygamy than by doctrinal opposition to infant baptism. Massacre of Anabaptists followed.

1536

England

Pilgrimage of Grace

Rising of Roman Catholics in northern  
Counties against Henry VIII's  
dissolution of the monasteries; demands  
removal of Thomas CROMWELL as  
Henry's chief minister, an end  
to the dissolution and restoration  
of Papal authority. Many leaders  
were executed after final rising  
in 1537. Dissolution of Monasteries

was completed by 1540.

1536

Calvin publishes the "Institutes of the Christian Religion. John Calvin, 26 yrs younger than Luther (less more extreme) was the moving spirit of 2nd generation of Protestant reformers. His brand of Protestantism was destined to spread most widely in the world, especially to Scotland & Netherlands & North America. The statement of his beliefs was published in 1536. Luther directed attention to human salvation & the means of achieving it. Calvin directed attention to God; the purpose of life was to know

god, and the primary importance of his incarnation as Christ long less in redemption, more in the evidence which it provided of his existence. Separating Calvinism from Lutheranism, was the doctrine of predestination - Unjust and Openly, God had from the beginning decreed some people to be saved (the elect) and some to be damned (reprobate) and as the means for executing that implacable decree had visited the infusion of grace, through faith in Christ, in the elect. God's works afford no redemption (nor did they for Luther), but they might be a sign of election. Hence the strong emphasis that Calvin gave to strict Puritan morality, and also, by the emphasis on hard work and material success, to the rise of Capitalism.

1536-9

Dissolution of English monasteries.

May 19, 1536

Anne Boleyn, the 2nd wife  
of Henry VIII, was beheaded after  
being convicted of adultery.

Feb 2, 1536

Argentine city of Buenos Aires  
was founded by Pedro de  
Mendoza of Spain.

1536

b 1505 d 1536

Anne Boleyn was executed.  
2nd Queen Consort of Henry VIII  
Mother of Elizabeth I

Henry divorced Katharine of  
Aragon to marry her.

She was executed for alleged  
adultery and incest.

1536

Henry VIII married  
Jane Seymour.

She died in child birth  
in 1537.

She was mother of Edward VI  
born 1537

1536

## INCA ATTACK

Forced to preside over the Spanish torture, rape and enslavement of his subjects, MANCO INCA finally escaped from CUSCO. He took to the mountains with an invincible army, besieged 190 Spaniards trapped in CUSCO. But his forces dwindled as men left to till the fields and he was unable to seize the City or the lowland.

whose cavalry made the Spanish  
nearly invincible

1536-1572

## RESISTING DEFEAT

Retreating to the forest west of  
MACHU PICCHU, Manco Inca  
established a capital at VILCABAMBA  
from where rebels launched guerrilla  
raids. Repeated Spanish expeditions  
failed to capture the fugitive - horses  
could not penetrate the jungle. After  
Manco Inca's death in 1545, his sons  
continued the struggle against the

Spanish.